The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864. NO. 234

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE

NORTH CAROLINIAN

BY

P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of Gold Issue.	Value of Paper issued.	Val. new issue.	Value of Gold Issue.
1 00	66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.

From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔

From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔

From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔

From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔

From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔

From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔

Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE

REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,

BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense: A. E. MARSHALL,

dtf Augusta, Ga.

J. G. GODFREY,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale.

Fayetteville, N. C.

199-tf

H. McMILLAN

Auctioneer and

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 10-3m*

CLAIMS

Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C. June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount 'arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,

123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT, RAILROAD BUREAU.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Paakages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,

Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.

V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO., AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requiremensst

JAMES SHUTER,

Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co

may20-tf.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,

Grocer and Commission

MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

196-tf

Brown Windsor Soap.

A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED at

229-1t No. 27, Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.

Nov. 1, 1864.

Bacon	5 50 @ 6 00 ℔ lb
Pork	2 00 @ 2 50 ℔ lb
Lard	— — @ 5 50 ℔ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00 ℔ lb
Beeswax	4 25 @ — — ℔ lb
Butter	— — @ 6 50 ℔ lb
Cotton	1 75 @ — — ℔ lb
Coffee	15 00 ℔ lb
Cotton Yarn	$25 @ 40 ℔ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	75 $1 ℔ lb
Eggs	3 00 @ — — ℔ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ℔ lb
Flour	$200 @ 225 ℔ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 15 00 ℔ bushel
Fodder	$8 00 @ 10 00 ℔ hundred
Hay	6 00 ℔ hundred.
Shucks	$6 50 ℔ hundred
Grain—Corn	$— 00 @ 20 00 ℔ bushel
Wheat	$35 00 ℔ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ $— 00 ℔ bushel
Oats	9 00 $10 00 ℔ bushel
Peas	17 50 @ 20 00 ℔ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ℔ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ℔ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ℔ lb
Leather—Upper	25 00 ℔ lb
Sole	18 00 ℔ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00 ℔ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00 @ 60 ℔ gallon
Molasses	$15 20 00 ℔ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00 ℔ lb
Onions	20 00 @ 25 00 ℔ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— @ 15 00 ℔ bushel
Sweet	$— —@ 10 00 ℔ bushel
Rice	65 @ 75 ℔ lb
Sugar	10 ℔ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00 ℔ lb
Toilet	5 00 ℔ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ℔ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 50 @ 3 25 ℔ Yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 40 ℔ bushel
Tallow	4 00 @ — 00 ℔ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00 ℔ lb

THE

ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

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The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.

Address,

WM. B. SMITH,

oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

Jun

Wanted.

200,000 FEET OF 1¼ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.

Apply

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

☞ No telegraphic news received from any quarter last night.

The following dispatches were received yesterday morning after our paper was worked off.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2.—New York and Baltimore papers to the evening of the 31st contain telegrams from Chattanooga, dated the 30th, which state that Hood attacked Decatur on the night of the 29th and morning of the 30th, and was handsomely repulsed each time. Four pieces of artillery were captured, 2 spiked, and 220 prisoners taken.

The rebels are retreating from Decatur, but are reported to have crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of Cypress Creek.

Prisoners say that Beauregard and Hood are with the rebel army, and that Hood's Orders state Sherman's force at not more than 35,000.

The Louisville Journal says that parties from Chattanooga report the evacuation of Atlanta by Sherman. Report discredited.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The Lincolnite majority in Pennsylvania is 12,000. Lincoln has issued a proclamation admitting Nevada into the Union. An election riot occurred in Philadelphia on the 29th, in which one man was killed and man seriously injured. One hundred arrests were made in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 30th, the military expecting a rebel raid from Canada.

Gold 221½.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—It is reported that the enemy is busy shifting troops from the North to the South side of the James, and that there is considerable activity in their camp. Nothing definite is known as to their purpose.

FALL OF PLYMOUTH.—A special dispatch dated near Plymouth 21st, to be found in our telegraphic news, brings us the distressing intelligence of the recapture of Plymouth by the Yankees

When we heard of the sinking of the iron clad Albemarle we were prepared to hear of an attempt on the part of the Yankees to occupy Plymouth, though our information was as stated yesterday, that the guns of the Albemarle were still effective and commanded the channel.

General L. S. Baker commanded the garrison in person, and the protracted resistance the Yankees met gives some indications of a bloody fight.

It would seem that immediately after sinking the Albemarle, probably at daylight Friday morning, the fleet ascended the river and commenced the attack upon the forts, and that the attack was continued Friday, Saturday and Sunday, for our dispatch says the fight lasted three days.

On Sunday night, finding the front attack unavailing, the Yankees moved down the river again, and ascended Middle river, and on Monday morning were found on the flank or near the forts, and then ensued the attack which resulted in dismounting all our guns.

Nothing was then left General Baker but to get off his troops, and the town was successfully evacuated.

It would be worse than affectation to underrate the importance of this victory of the enemy. A large portion of Eastern North Carolina is once more at the mercy of the enemy, with all the immense quantities of supplies that might have been gathered there. More than this, it relieves the enemy from the necessity of keeping a large fleet in the sound and leaves that fleet at liberty to operate elsewhere. In a political sense Lincoln will rejoice, for the capture of Plymouth will add hundreds of thousands to his vote against McClellan

That some blame attaches somewhere for this disaster, we think there can be but little doubt. After the disabling the Albemarle we are sure all was done that possibly could be; but in the surprise of the pickets on the successful attempt on the Albemarle there seems to be something wrong. We should be careful, however, how we cast censure, and we, therefore, withhold any further remarks till we are in possession of all the facts.

State Journal.

☞ In anticipation of the defeat of "old Abe," in the approaching Presidential election the following business Card has been published:

A. LINCOLN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

My old customers and others are no doubt aware of the terrible time I have had in crossing the stream, and will be glad to know that I will be back on the same side from which I started, on or before the 4th of March next, when I will be ready to Swap Horses, Dispense Law, make Jokes, Split rails, and perform other matters in a small way.

FROM GEORGIA.—There is a rumor, that has the color of probability, that General Hood is making a dash for Nashville. If this be true, it will put a new aspect upon the Georgia campaign.

A gentleman who came out of Atlanta 20th reports two thousand sick Yankee soldiers and about six thousand effective ones in that city. The garrison is studying the means of escape from Atlanta—Our cavalry surround the city, and a portion of them sleep in houses in the suburbs every night.

Officers who returned from the North by the last flag of truce boat, express the confident opinion that McClellan will beat Lincoln 'a go'y. They say that this is the the genera impression in the North, so far as they could ascertain from papers and other accessible sources. They think that Lincoln may endeavor to prevent McClellan's friends from voting, in which event a scene of bloodshed will occur unparalled in the history of the world.

Confederate

PLANTATION

With Crop, Stock, Wagons, Mules, &c., thereon, late Major John T. Gilmore's, to be sold at Public Auction.

THE above property will be offered for sale on the premises on Tuesday the 29th of November 1864. The Land is in one body, and contains 485 acres nearly all of which is valuable Swamp Land, there being 280 acres well drained, cleared and under cultivation, yielding the best crops of any land in this section of the State. There is also about 200 acres of Swamp Land equally as good as that under cultivation, to be cleared, which may be easily drained, (some of which is already ditched and partly cleared;) the remainder is used for pastures and wood land. The houses and buildings are at a convenient distance from the farming lands above described, on a healthy, high and dry part of the tract, with good water. The buildings are in good repair, including a comfortable dwelling house, convenient and well arranged negro houses; good fences, stables, barn, cribs, lock, guardens, &c. The plantation is 14 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about one and a half miles from the River, and embraces what is known as Alligator Swamp, adjoins Johnson and others, and is not very far from the mouth of Cedar Creek and the residence of Mr. J. C. Blocker.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, the following personal property:

1500 to 2000 bushels of Corn;

The crop of Fodder, Shucks, Peas, &c;

Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Goats, &c;

4 Valuable Mules;

One Sorrel Mare;

One Jennet;

One 4 Horse Wagon; one Timber Cart; with all the Farming Tools and other articles on the premises.

Terms will be made known before sale.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE, } Ex'rs.

Fayetteville, N. C. 222 ts

The Weekly Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. on TUESDAY of each week. It is made up from the news contained in the DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN, and will always contain the

VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Having the advantage of the news of the PRESS ASSOCIATION, of which the Daily North Carolinian is a member.

THE MARKETS

Will be fully and carefully reported each day and a true statement of their condition honestly given. We have

SECURED CORRESPONDENTS

In the Armies of Gens. LEE and PICKET, and will always give a faithful and full record of army matters.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as AGENTS, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeding publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER—Three months, $3 00

" " Six months, 5 00

J. J. SINCLAIR,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WALTER WATSON,

GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND

Machinist.

Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done.

Hay Mounts Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq.

205 1m

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square,

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 4, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

☞ NOTICE.—C. C. McCRUMMIN, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

Wanted Immediately!

At this Office, one good COMPOSITOR to whom permanent employment and good wages will be given.

It is proper to state that the error in the funeral notice, published in this paper yesterday, occurred outside of this office.

There is a class of men who are never so well contented, as when they can find some cause of complaint against the action of the government, or the course pursued by Congress, and whether this cause is real or imaginary, they are in a blissful condition of felicity when they can find an audience with patience and good nature enough to listen to their croakings.—Some of these men who were rich before the war, and are *millionaires* now, and who have accumulated their immense gains through the miseries and wants of their fellow creatures, are continually grumbling about their taxes.

What right have men who are not in the army, or who have not a representative there, to talk about the oppressive taxes, and the heaviness of their burthen in these days of sacrifice and self-denial?

They ought to be called upon to pay all their surplus—every pound of meat, and bushel of grain or cwt. of forage—to the government, which they do not actually need for the support of themselves and their dependants; and that too without remuneration of any kind whatever.

If this war is not brought to a favorable termination they will lose all; and their own common sense should teach them that it will be better to give *one half*, or *two-thirds*, or even *nine-tenths* of all they have than be stripped of all of their possessions.

Unfortunately for the public welfare these men have been permitted by the circumstances of war to make ten-fold as much money in the four years, that have elapsed since its commencement, as they have ever made in the whole of their lives before; and they have grown stingy as fast as they have grown rich. Now they begin to look upon it as no more than their right that they should be freed from every restriction which keeps them from growing richer, and they think it outrageous in Congress to pass laws requiring them to pay taxes. "What right," they ask, "has Congress to make us pay taxes for the support of this war?"

It is a pity that Congress does not make them pay all their surplus. Then the government might support the poor, and they would have no power to grind them to the dust with their oppressions and penuriousness.

Arthur Legendre, a nephew and private secretary of General Beauregard, died in Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, of yellow fever.

The blockade-runner Flora, ran aground in Charleston harbor, and was shelled to pieces by the enemy on the 23d inst.

A LETTER FROM MR. STEPHENS.—The following letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, was written in reply to the proposition made by Sherman to Gov Brown, Mr. Stephens and others to hold a conference with him in reference to peace. The letter is characteristic of the temper, intellect and patriotism of the man:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., Oct. 1, 1864.

Wm. King, Sr., Esqr:

SIR: I have considered the message you delivered me yesterday from General Sherman, with all the seriousness and gravity due the importance of the subject. That message was a verbal invitation by him, through you to me, to visit him at Atlanta, to see if we could agree upon some plan of terminating this fratricidal war without the further effusion of blood. The object is one which addressed itself with peculiar interest and great force to every well wisher of his country—to every friend of humanity—to every patriot—to every one attached to the principles of self-government, established by our common ancestors. I need not assure you therefore, that it is an object very dear to me—there is no sacrifice I would not make, short of principle and honor, to obtain it; and no effort would I spare, under the same limitations, with any reasonable or probable prospect of success.

But in the present instance, the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into such negotiations, and the like absence of any such power on his part, so far as appears from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this to Gen. Sherman, you may also say to him that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon terms of adjustment to be submitted to the action of our respective governments, even though he has no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in some formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for peace himself as you represent him to have expressed himself,) I would most cheerfully and willingly, with the consent of our authorities, accede to his request thus manifested, and enter with all the earnestness of my nature upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country, upon principles of honor, right and justice to all parties. This does not seem to me to be at all impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway. Yours most respectfully,

(Signed,) ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

RECONSTRUCTION, OR ANNEXATION TO ENGLAND OR FRANCE.

A correspondent writes as follows to the Richmond *Whig*:

Talking of reconstruction, there is but one means for a thorough re union, and that is by a combination between the Confederates and the Northern Conservative, *cemented by the blood of the Black Republicans.* If the Northern Conservatives would at once and actively co-operate with us on this basis, there might be hopes of a happy and permanent re union. But nothing short of the blood—the extermination of the monsters who have made this war will suffice.

If the Northern Conservatives are not ready for this combination, the next and possibly our best alternative is annexation to England and France. This would render re-union forever impossible, and at the same time gratify that which is the absorbing passion of every Southern heart, vengeance on the infernal Yankees. I would make the application for annexation in the first instance to England, as the mother country. If she declines, we could then apply to France. The advantages to either would be so great, that refusal could not be expected.

The advantage to us, would be eternal separation from the Yankees and the ability of wreaking upon that Godless race a rich and sweet revenge. At present, however able we may be to maintain our independence we are not able to desolate their land as they have desolated ours. Until that is effected, the dead cannot rest quietly in their graves.

The *Mercury* and the *Southern Field & Fireside* have been united into one, W. B. Smith & Co., having purchased the latter. The interests of the two papers being consolidated, only one paper will be issued hereafter, and will take the name of the *Southern Field & Fireside*. The first number under the new arrangement will be issued in Raleigh, Friday next. We wish the proprietors much success in the enterprise.

The Democracy of the North are still strong in their expectations of carrying their ticket through successfully. Both parties are multiplying efforts for each others defeat, as the decisive day draws nigh. Speeches are made, victories, real and assumed, are glorified or derided, meetings, processions and all the old paraphernalia of party is brought out for a great airing.

The city council of Columbus, Ga., has passed a resolution providing that "any member of the council who shall attend any of its meetings while in a state of intoxication, shall be fined fifty dollars for the first offense, and for the second shall be expelled."

THE PROGRESS OF SUBJUGATION.

The fall of Vicksburg is undone. The Mississippi has been once more sealed to the upcountry merchantman. Confederate guns sink, burn and destroy, along the line of the Father of Waters; and the declaration by the Constitution of the Confederacy, of the freedom of its navigation, has been annulled, vi et armies, by horse, foot and artillery And the conquest of the South, ye men of the West, goes bravely on!

Texas has been abandoned The Rio Grande has been opened for supplies of Confederate material Matamoras is a point of entry for Southern cotton, and a banking house charged with unlimited transactions in Southern gold! Thus, ye war advocates of these broad States of the North, are the supplies of the Confederates being cut off, and their credit crippled by exclusion from the markets of the world!

The Louisiana of the Abolitionists, was a broad State, while its riches were ungarnered by organized robbery. Like a sucked orange, now that its 'loot' has been transferred to Black Republican pockets, it has collapsed A ring fence of pickets hedges in the jurisdiction of Mr. Hahn, within a narrow circle around New Orleans, and he has fallen from his high estate, below the level of the ambition of Sancho Panza, since his dominions have ceased to embrace the governorship of even Barataria.

Stand Wattie lords it with his Indians, on the Western border. The land of the Creeks and the Cherokees are once more under the protection of his braves, and he holds sway so far upward toward Kansas to give law probably at this moment from Fort Gibson!

General Steele sleeps at Little Rock. He is as inoffensive as a Quaker gun.—His army appears to be as mythical as Sir John Falstaff's men in buckram.—Price moves up one side into Missouri, and Shelby, Marmaduke and Fagan, had already preceded him on the other within seventy or eighty miles of St. Louis.—And thus, ye hopeful advocates of subjugation, does the work of conquest progress beyond the Mississippi.

Western Tennessee the work of subjugation has compelled us to surrender.—The recruiting ground and storehouse thus opened, has given and fed an army for Forrest. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been surrendered. Memphis has been lately plundered by a few Confederate horsemen; Vicksburg has recently been threatened by a gathering at Jackson; and the sovereignty of the Confederacy stands unchallenged throughout almost the length and breadth of the great producing region of the Mississippi.

Forrest is in Middle Tennessee, Killing, capturing, plundering, and not afraid Cavalrymen of the regular army of the Confederacy, guerrillas bushwhackers, and all description of evil doers, disturb Federal dominion in the fair State of Kentucky. And thus, you believing imperialists, progresses between the Tennessee and the Ohio, the highly democratic business of armed repression.

Sherman is in Atlanta. The gallant fellow seems to have been less puzzled as to the mode of taking it, than he is now by the question of what to do with it. One advantage that the war-makers have gained by it, is the comforting assurance that he sees, from within its earthworks a business of conquest which he says must go on, for many years The great guns fired and the powder burned for the fall of that den of misery and blood, what has been acomplished, aside from executive claptrap, by this foolish hunting of ignis fatuus of Southern subjugation into the jaws of the cannon of Atlanta?

Sheridan has won two victories in the Valley. The material result, so far, gives him the possession of that region for a distance of sixty miles from the Potomac—but not until after Early had stripped it very thoroughly of its corn and oil, its flocks and herds. The Federal chief may, it is true, with his overwhelming force—obtained by crippling Grant—press still onward; but unless Sherman shall dose his wild goose chase into Georgia, for a movement on the rear of Richmond can do so, only subject to the danger of such a movement in his rear, as that which hurled Hunter to the Kanawha at the head of a starving mob.

General Grant—oh! we hate to think of the thousands of poor victims that now drop around him under the shot and shell and the breastwork and mine of deadly pestilence! The Lieutenant General, however, still languishes with his shattered army under the tide water fever of Virginia. He is monarch of about one hundred square miles of Virginia soil—for which, however, he has recently acknowledged his vassalage to the extent of a contribution of twenty-five hundred fat bullocks.

All around the coast of the Confederate States the Federalists hold positions very favorable for killing our men by pestilence. All these, however, are of no use to the work of war, save only so far as they illustrate its barbarities by shelling a city, burning some houses, and frightening poor women out of their wits. At Mobile and at Charleston the Federalists have fleets that cut off foreign intercourse at these points after it had been opened without let or hindrance, along all the wide border of Texas! Vessels by the hundred steam up and down from the Potomac to the Mississippi around the Southern shores; and pretend to declare these Federal States masters on the ocean, while the Confederate cruisers make the high seas too hot for the Northern merchantmen! Such, oh! ye jubilant assertors of conquest, is the progress of your work upon the shores and waters of the deep!

And the draft? What of it? A false pretense! A crip-sergeant's trick for winning recruits! Abandoned in New York and Brooklyn by confession, it is also abandoned all over the country in actual fact. A make believe of filling quotas here by volunteering, or of completing them here by conscription, the call for five hundred thousand men has turned out like that of Glendower for spirits that would not come.

One hundred thousand men would, we firmly believe, represent more than the total results obtained under the draft whip; and that number falls greatly short of the recruits required to bring up our armies to their old relative standard of comparison with those of the Confederacy. Expirations of terms of service, prostrations by sickness or death under autumnal fevers, casualties of battles, etc., may be fairly supposed to have involved a reduction in our strength in the field to an extent that permits of but very moderate expectations from the accessions obtained under the call for five hundred thousand men. The "rebels," in the meantime, have met our last ded conscription by new levies; and thus do both sides come again together, for the tenth or twelfth time, on a work of blood which will be completed in ninety days. And thus, most sapient friends of Imperial Federalism, does the labor of war go bravely on!—*N. Y. News.*

It is rumored about town we learn, that several persons who were about to be made liable to conscription or to be sent off in Home Guard, have disappeared, and the presumption is they have gone to the Yankees. It appears also that a number have run off from Randolph, Guilford, Davidson and Forsyth who were liable to Home Guard duty

We have had quite enough of this thing. It is high time that those who are among us who are not willing to discharge the duties of honest, patriotic citizens should be known and sent off at once. No such person is entitled to the privileges of citizenship any longer. Men who declare they will not support the government and the cause at this late period, have no place among us purely for sinister or some ulterior purpose, and the sooner we get rid of them the better. If such men are filling offices or are in positions which exempt them from service, they should be dismissed. There are good reasons why many citizens may prefer to remain out of the army but the man who does so because he is a greater friend to the enemy than he is to his State, ought not to stay among us.—*Conservative.*

☞ Deserters to the Yankees are very pithily received in these latter days—After finding out who and what the deserter is, the Yankee officer in command asks the fugitive, will you serve in the army the navy, or the marine corps of the United States? If he replies, that he did not come to do either, but only to escape from the rebels, and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, he is told he must do one of the three things, oath or no oath. If he still declines to choose, he is sent to Tortugas, or some other choice spot, and work on the fortifications. This is for white traitors. The blacks are thrust in the army or set to digging dirt under yankee taskmasters, proverbially the hardest of masters.

Adv. & Reg.

HOMICIDE.—On Saturday evening last, a severe fight occurred near the Western limits of this city, between two citizens of the county—James Penny and Hinton Franklin—which has resulted in the death of the latter. No other weapons than sticks were used, and both parties suffered severely—Franklin's skull being fractured, from the effects of which he died on Monday. The current report is that Penny had started for home, after a quarrel in town with Franklin—that he was pursued overtaken and set upon by his antagonist with a heavy stick, and beaten very badly; when Penny turned upon him with a stick and inflicted the blows which have caused Franklin's death. Both, it is said, were under the influence of liquor.

The Memphis Argus, of the 7th inst, says:

"Among the changes introduced in this immediate vicinity, not the least change is that of white women hiring to pick cotton on the plantations. Yesterday, a number went up the Mississippi on the steamer McGill, who have been engaged for service on plantations on the Arkansas, as well as the Tennessee side of the river, at wages so attractive as to put in the shade any to be had in the city, even under the most favorable circumstances.

☞ Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

GIGANTIC FRAUDS.—The New York World says of the Indiana election, "facts enough have transpired to disclose a system of gigantic frauds never paralleled in any election in this country, not even by the famous Kickapoo frauds in Kansas, when the poll books were filled with names taken from the Cincinnati directory." The Republican majorities, according to the 'World,' are set down in some counties at larger figures than the entire republican vote in those counties. This is the way in which Lincoln hopes to secure his re election

The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday says the fleet for the capture of the forts below Wilmington, consist of the frigate Ironsides, which was stationed for some time at Charleston; the new ironclad ship of the line Decatur, whose armament is of the heaviest calibre and greatest range, (some of her guns are said to throw shell within a fraction of six miles;) two monitors and an immense number of wooden vessels of war, ammunition and picket boats, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two Teachers of military edution, and a Steward in this institution. Address Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
233-tf Superintendant.

For Sale.

A GOOD comfortable DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro' street, containing 8 rooms and Kitchen, Stables, &c., with a good well in the yard, and a large vine arbor. There are also 5 acres of Land attached to the premises. For further information apply to
S. BRANDT, Fayetteville.
231-6t

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory.
Q. M. OFFICE, Oct. 27th, 1864.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Q. M. Department, at this Post, are requested to notify me of the amount of their claim as soon as possible.
JOHN L. HOLMES.
228 4t Capt. & A. A. Q. M.
Observer copy weekly and semi-weekly 1t.

Vick Emanual.

THIS celebrated Horse will stand this, the Fall season, at Fayetteville, N. C., commencing the 10th of October and ending the 10th December, and will be let to Mares at the reduced price of $15 in specie or three barrels of corn, or the market price of the corn or specie in Confederate money, when due, by the insurance. Those who wish to turn by the season will be charged two-thirds of the insurance, with $5 to the Groom in every instance, who is a good groom and will take all possible care to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any that may occur. The insurance money to be due as soon as the fact is ascertained that the mare is in foal, and that for the season at the end of the season. Change of property forfeits the insurance. Those putting to this horse are requested to send their Mares regularly every tenth day.

He will stand at the subscriber's stables, east of the Market, and for further convenience of patrons, where there can be classes of six Mares made up, will be met at a distance of not more than ten or twelve miles from town.

PEDIGREE.

VICK EMANUAL is a thorough bred St. Lawrence; was purchased in Canada by Capt. Latham, one of the best judges of stock in the State, at a cost of $3,500 in gold and shipped to Eastern North Carolina in the spring of 1860, at 4 years old. This horse having been purchased by the present owner about ten days ago, his full pedigree is not to hand, but will be given in full as soon as it is forwarded.—He is celebrated for being the finest blooded Horse in the State.

DESCRIPTION.

VICK EMANUAL was eight years old last spring, medium size, fine form and well proportioned, coal black. As to style, fleetness and durability in harness, he has no equal, having been matched by the fastest horses in the State and never beaten. He now challenges the Confederacy for style and fleetness in harness. This is a rare chance, if you wish traveling stock.
REUBEN JONES, Agent.

P. S. Mares sent from a distance will be turned on good grazing lots, and pasturage free of charge.
Oct. 18-219tf

CARD NOTICE.

THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of **Cotton and Wool Cards** This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on and be sold at $22.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot back ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
224-6t

☞ State papers copy: Dailies six times, others four times and forward bill to Major Dowd.

No. 17, Market Square!

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above establishment having returned *"from the wars,"* peace having been declared in Moore County, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers. They will find a choice selection of
Combs, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soap,
"Old Windsor," do., Needles,
Pins, Spool Cotton, Bl'k
Flax Thread, Black
Silk do., Hooks
and Eyes.

Stationary—consisting of
Note, Letter and Fools' cap Paper, Plain, Fancy and Commercial Envelopes, Pencils,
Pens, Pen Holders, &c., &c.

Also a new and carefully selected stock of the latest Music Pieces published.
Choice Smoking Tobacco for Sale.
Oct5-tf